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1. THE 1956 SOVIET BUDGET

	Comment on:
25X1A	Initial examination of the 1956 Soviet budget indicates no substantial policy changes. In spite of the announced reduction in defense expenditures, it cannot be said that a major change has been made in the level of military enditem procurement. The varying reductions in wholesale prices during 1955, however, make exceptionally complex an accurate comparison of 1955 and 1956 figures.
	Stated defense expenditures are to decline from 112.1 billion rubles planned for 1955 to 102.5 billion for 1956. As much as half of this cut may be accounted for by the demobilization of 640,000 men announced earlier this year and the savings expected from the retail price cut announced for 1956. Lower procurement costs resulting from wholesale price cuts in industry and reductions in unit costs of some military items indicate that enditem procurement will not be reduced in proportion to the announced reduction in defense expenditures and suggest that procurement may even increase in real terms.
	The relative predominance of heavy over light industry remains unchanged. Capital investment will increase 15 percent over 1955: the share for heavy industry will rise from 56 percent last year to 60 percent, while the

increase 15 percent over 1955: the share for heavy industry will rise from 56 percent last year to 60 percent, while the share for the consumer goods industries will fall to below 5 percent, approximately the percentage allocated in the 1952 budget. The total allocation to agriculture will fall from 65.1 to 55.6 billion rubles, again partly because of lower wholesale prices, although investment in agriculture will remain at a high level.

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2. NO POWER CRIS	IS SEEN IN SOVIET LEADERSHIP	
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have absented the	Ambassador Bohlen in Moscow has seen no evidence to justify speculation that a "new crisis of power" exists in the Soviet leadership. He sely that Khrushchev and Bulganin would emselves for a month, leaving Malenkov and, if serious internal differences were	
bassador assume within the leaders ing the party cong	No clear pattern is discernible in the provincial party secretaries. The ams, however, that there are differences ship and accepts the possibility that durgress in February or even during the Soviet session there may be changes in individuals.	
appointed to party	While a power crisis does not appear to be imminent, several officials who been associated with Khrushchev have been y and government posts, suggesting he has rol of key positions throughout the country.	ື 25X1
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3. RHEE ATTEMPTING TO INVOLVE UNITED STATES OVER FISHING INCIDENT WITH PEIPING

25X1A	President Rhee is attempting to exploit the clash between a South Korean coast guard vessel and Chinese Communist fishing boats in the Yellow Sea on 25 December to secure American intervention against the Chinese Communists.	

Comment The clash took place on the high seas approximately 115 miles southwest of Korea, but within Rhee's unilaterally proclaimed "fisheries line."

Communist China's determination to protect seasonal fishing operations in the Yellow Sea makes probable further incidents with Rhee's coast guard. With the exception of the coast guard, regular South Korean forces are under control of the UN commander.

Rhee may hope to involve the United States in this incident with Peiping as a new step in his effort to gain Washington's support in his long-standing fisheries dispute with Tokyo.

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	THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION
	(Information as of 1700, 27 December)
	(mormation as of 1100, 21 December)
	No significant military action has been reported, but sporadic firing across the Egyptian-Israeli and Syrian-Israeli frontiers has been resumed after a brief respite. An Israeli military spokesman has alleged that Egyptian troops in the Gaza area are being reinforced.
	The announcement that Egypt and Saudi Arabia have established a joint military command under Egyptian general Amir is not likely to make Saudi-Egyptian cooperation significantly closer. The move provides a paper organization for the defense pact between the two countries signed last October, but the Saudis will presumably limit their contribution to money and some men for training in Egypt. Amir's authority over Saudi forces probably is much more restricted than his control over Syrian forces under the joint Egyptian—Syrian command.
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